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LETTER DATED 13 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the statement of 10 April 1993 issued by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement dated 10 April 1993 of the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

A "statement of the President" concerning the so-called "nuclear problem" of the DPRK was released on 9 April 1993 after talks behind closed doors at the United Nations Security Council.

It expressed "concern over the situation created after the DPRK's withdrawal from the nuclear non-proliferation Treaty" and said "the members of the Security Council welcome all efforts aimed at resolving this situation and in particular encourage the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue its consultation with the DPRK".

As the process of the talks shows, the United Nations Security Council, by origin, is not a place for debating such matters as the fictitious "nuclear problem" of the DPRK.

It mainly discusses such acts as disturbing and endangering world peace and security.

The DPRK's withdrawal from the NPT and the problems in the implementation of the Safeguards Agreement are matters pertaining to sovereignty. They cannot be considered to be acts wrecking world peace and threatening other country's security.

If the "nuclear suspicion" against the DPRK poses a threat to world peace and security, the nuclear weapons which actually exist in other nations must be a threat a hundredfold more grave.

If the United Nations Security Council wants to deal with the nuclear problem from a stand of guaranteeing world peace and security, it must call in question, first of all, the United States which was the first in the world to develop nuclear weapons and has the largest arsenal of such kind of weapons.

How can the Security Council remain indifferent to the illegal acts of the United States and some officials of the IAEA secretariat who brought the situation of the Korean peninsula to the extreme pitch of strain by resuming the nuclear-war rehearsal "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres, which had been suspended, today when the cold war has come to an end and who violate the sovereignty and security of a non-nuclear State by abusing the statute of the IAEA, the NPT and the Safeguards Agreement?

The Security Council must not depart from the principle of international justice and impartiality.

We are a victim who has been exposed to nuclear threat and had its sovereignty infringed upon. The offenders are the United States and some officials of the IAEA manipulated by it.

If the Security Council leaves alone the Western Powers and their followers, though they are offenders, and looks down on and slights small

countries, though they are victims, the small countries of the third world will no more trust the present Security Council.

As we have declared time and again, there is no change in our position to sincerely fulfil our obligations pursuant to the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement, and our position to solve the problems that might arise therefrom through negotiation is consistent.

On 30 March, we proposed once again to the IAEA to hold negotiations concerning the implementation of the Safeguards Agreement.

We still hope that the IAEA will revoke its unreasonable "resolution" charging the DPRK with "non-compliance" with the Safeguards Agreement and respond to our proposal for negotiation.

It is the United States that has increased its nuclear threat to us and compelled us to withdraw from the NPT, and it is also the United States that manipulated the IAEA to abuse the Safeguards Agreement. So, the final solution of this problem depends on DPRK-USA negotiation.

What the United Nations Security Council can do with regard to the DPRK's "nuclear problem" is to take practical steps to make the United States respond to negotiations with us and fully discharge its responsibility and duty.

We hope that the Security Council will act properly in conformity with the demand of the present situation and the principle of international justice lest it should repeat its past error in dealing with the Korean issue.